HIGHLAND WATERWORKS

PWSID#: 5245021

2006 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Developed by the Highland Waterworks

Billing Department	219 972 7589
Waterworks Superintendent	219 972 5069
Waterworks Operations	219 972 5083

The Highland Waterworks (HWW) is committed to providing the best water quality and services to our customers. As part of this commitment to you, the customer, we have developed this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report is intended to provide you with up to date information regarding the quality of your water supply.

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water-quality report.

Water System Information

The Highland Waterworks Board of Directors oversees the operation of the Highland Waterworks. The Board of Directors is comprised of five (5) members appointed by the municipal executive (Town Council President) for a term of three (3) years. No more than three (3) may be of the same political party. The Board of Directors meets on the 2nd (study session) and 4th (public meeting) Thursdays of each month at 7:00 p.m.. All meetings are open to the public. If you have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact Mr. John Bach at (219) 972-5069.

Sources of Water and Distribution

HWW purchases finished water from the Hammond Waterworks, which has a Lake Michigan (surface water) source. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) will be completing assessments of Lake Michigan source water over the next several years. The Hammond Waterworks delivers water to the Bradley Pump Station ground storage reservoirs located at 8005 Kennedy Avenue. From the Bradley Pump Station, water is distributed throughout the community. The HWW has six (6.0) million gallons of ground storage capacity and one and one-half (1.5) million gallons of elevated storage capacity with a total of seven and one-half (7.5) million gallons of total storage.

Terms and Abbreviations used in the Report

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below with there is no known or expected risk to health.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity (or cloudiness) of water.

ppb = Parts Per Billion Parts
ppm = Parts per Million Parts
ug/l = Micrograms per liter
P* = Potential violation or one that is likely to occur in the near future
na = either not available or not applicable
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Violation Summary Table

No violations were issued during this CCR year.

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Amount	Range of Detection	Date Tested	Violation Noted	Typical Source of Contamination
Regulated and Tested for in the Hammond Water Distribution System (data acquired from Hammond Waterworks)							
Disinfectant Residual (ppb)	na	na		0.7-2.4	2006	none	Disinfection by-Products
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	na	na		3.0 - 11.8	2006	none	Disinfection by-Products
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) and any Unregulated Contaminants were not detected in the Finished Water at the entry point of the Hammond distribution system. (data acquired from Hammond Waterworks)							
Toluene (ppm)	na	1.0	0.7		2001	none	Discharge from Petroleum Factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.5		1999	none	
Sodium (mg/l)	na	na	12.0		2006	none	
Turbity (%<0.30 NTU)	na	>95%	100%		2006	none	Soil Runoff
Turbity (NTU)	na	1	0.13		2006	none	Soil Runoff
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	0.7-1.2	0.7-1.2	2006	none	Erosion of natural deposits/Water additive for prevention of tooth decay
Regulated and Tested for in the Highland Water Distribution System							
Microbial Substance Total Coliform (TC) (#positive/mo)	0	0	0		2006	none	Naturally present in the environment
Microbial Substance Fecal Coliform (FC) (#positive/mo)	0	0	0		2006	none	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	na	60	3.7	3.1-4.7	2006	none	Disinfection by-Products
Chloroform (ppb)	na	na	6.2	3.2-9.8	2006	none	Disinfection by-Products
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	na	na	6.2	4.1-8.3	2006	none	Disinfection by-Products
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	na	na	3.8	2.8-4.6	2006	none	Disinfection by-Products
Bromoform (ppb)	na	na	0.2	<0.5-0.6	2006	none	Disinfection by-Products
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	16.3	10.1-23.3	2006	none	Disinfection by-Products
Copper (ppm)	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	0.231	.002-.317	2005	none	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/Erosion of natural deposits and leaching of wood preservatives
Lead (ppm)	0	Action Level = .015	<.005	<.005	2005	none	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos Fibers (fiber>10 micrometers)	7 million fibers per liter	7 Million Fibers per Liter	0	< .03	2004	none	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations							

Information Regarding Lead in Drinking Water

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
WWW.epa.gov/OGWDW

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

"The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
(D) Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
(E) Radioactive materials, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In Order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health".

2006 Consumer Confidence Report

Customer Highland, Indiana 46322

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3333 Ridge Road
Highland, Indiana 46322

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